[THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1773. [NUMBER

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Nov. 8th, 1773.
Flour at 21/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 7½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	55/ 0d
Flour	20 6	Pork	4 0
Brown Bread	17 6	Salt	2/3 to 3 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	18 0
Muſcovado Sugar	54 0	Bees Wax	2 6
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	18 to 32 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age	High Water.	Riſes ☉ H. M.	Sets ☉ H. M.	
Thurſday	17	10	after 7	27 before 5	
Friday	18	11	7 27	5	
Saturday	19	11	7 26	5	
Sunday	20	12	7 25	5	
Monday	21	1	7 25	5	
Tueſday	22	2	7 24	5	
Wedneſday	☾	3	7 24	5	Laſt Qr. Wedneſday next.

Days 9 Hours 6 minutes the 30th.

For NEWRY,
The SHIP
NEEDHAM,
Captain WILLIAM CHEVERS,

WILL ſail with all convenient Speed, one half of her cargo being ready to go on board; For freight or paſſage, agree with the Captain, at Cruger's wharff, or WILLIAM NEILSON. Dec. 28, 1773.

A few Firkins of choice
ROSE BUTTER,
THE BEST IRISH
POTATOES in HAMPERS.
A few KEGS of the beſt
RAISINS AND FIGS;
And a few Boys and Girls Times,
For ſale. Inquire as above. 28, 1m.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand Acres of exceeding fine LAND for TOBACCO, wheat, or Indian Corn, lying on both Sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun, and Prince William; about 300 Acres of it are rich low Ground, and meadow Land. It lies within four Miles of two merchant Mills, and about ten Miles of two other merchant Mills, in Loudoun, 30 Miles from Colchaſter, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any Perſon, or Perſons, incline to purchaſe the Whole, or any Part of the ſaid Lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the Term, by applying to Capt. Friedl Peyton, in Loudoun County, who has full Power to treat for the ſame, or to the Subſcriber. It may be laid off in Lots of two, three, or four hundred Acres (as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer) with an equal Quantity of low Ground and meadow Land, to each Lot.

16 1m ROBERT BURWELL.
Virginia, Dec. 1773.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD,
A QUANTITY of dry Hides.
Inquire of Mr. MATTHEW ERNEST, near the COENTIES MARKET.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY
ISAAC PINTO,
In BAYARD-STREET,
CHOICE CAROLINA PINK ROOT. 4, 7.

WE the Subſcribers do this Method, to forewarn all Perſons without Exception, not to gun, fiſh, or otherwiſe commit any Treſpaſs, on the Manor of Queens Village, alias Loyd's, or Horſe Neck; as every Offender, from the Date hereof, may depend on being proſecuted as the Law directs, by

HENRY LOYD,
JOHN LOYD,
JOSEPH LOYD,
JAMES LOYD.

Queen's Village, Dec. 10, 1773.

Friday laſt arrived here the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, in 6 weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following advices, viz.

WARSAW, September 25.

IT is reported here that the Turks have paſſed the Danube near Widden, and that the Court of Vienna has aſſembled a great army in the neighbourhood of Belgrade.

Sept. 10. In the ſittings of the dyet held [illegible] the treaties with the three [illegible] at length ſigned by thoſe a[illegible] who had teſtified to [illegible] having probably al[illegible] hearing a memorial read, conched in very harſh terms, which had been delivered by the miniſters of the three powers.

The ſitting of laſt Tueſday is prorogued to Thurſday next, becauſe the members of the dyet will not engage in any other affairs till what concerns the extent of the regal authority is regulated. The plan of the form of government is generally diſapproved notwithſtanding which the miniſters of the three allied powers inſiſt on its being approved of as it was ſent to the dyet.

Smyrna, Sept. 3. The 16th of laſt month the Ruſſian fleet appeared before Bodroun, bombarded that town and caſtle, half of which they deſtroyed, and burnt a ſhip and galley in the port, which were juſt finiſhed and ready to ſail. This expedition coſt the Greeks dear, for the Turks, after the departure of the Ruſſian ſhips, murdered almoſt every one of them in revenge.

The Captain of a French veſſel arrived here the 23d of Auguſt, from Alexandria (after having been examined by the Ruſſians) made the following report to the French Chancery: "Admiral Spiritow charged me to ſalute the French Conſul in his name, and tell him that his Excellency hoped to make him a viſit here ſoon." This account alarms the Chriſtians in this place very much, for they fear leſt the Turks ſhould ſerve them as they did the Greeks at Bodroun.

The King has conſiderably augmented his army, without creating one new officer, by adding 40 men to each company, which now conſiſts of 210 men, and before only of 166, which makes an augmentation of 40 to 50,000 men, and increaſes the Pruſſian forces to the number of 200,000 men, among whom are all the beſt men taken out of the different garriſons, who have been replaced by ſome of the recruits raiſed in Poland.—All theſe troops are exerciſed daily, to the admiration of all the beholders; the largeſt bodies ſeem to move as if there was but one man. The Pruſſian troops have been long famed for great exactneſs in their exerciſes, but what they were before is nothing in compariſon of what they are now.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 4. The defeat of the Ruſſians in the iſland of Stanchio, is confirmed by the arrival of an expreſs, which hath brought here four ſacks filled with the ſcalps of the Ruſſians, who were killed in that enterprize.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 17. Letters from Aleppo, confirm the account, that the plague had carried of 250,000 of the inhabitants of Bagdat, and 140,000 at Baſſora; that the people of Orfa are again in arms, and have driven out of the town the Mutſelim, in the abſence of the Pacha, who is at Hama.

Liſbon, Sept. 28. On Friday laſt, a ſmart ſhock of an Earthquake was felt here, which happily was not of long duration.

The Pope's Bull, for the total ſuppreſſion of the order of the Jeſuits, was publiſhed laſt week in all our Churches; and on this occaſion all the convents, and the greateſt part of the houſes in this capital, were illuminated.

Naples, September 28. Their Sicilian Majeſties returned from the Iſland of Procita on Saturday laſt in the afternoon, remained here that night, and removed early the next day to Portici. The day of their Majeſties return to this city, an account was brought from Sicily of a revolution at Palermo, the people having been diſcontented at the high price of proviſions (ſome eſſential articles of which at times were totally wanting) owing to monopolizers, one of whom had loaded two ſhips with cheeſe for Naples, which produced a great ſcarcity of that neceſſary article at Palermo; which ſhips, however, were ſtopped juſt without the harbour, and the cargoes ſold at the market price to the people, by order of the Pretor Prince Caſſaro, who was ſoon after ſeized with the ſtrangury, and died on the 20th inſtant. This Nobleman having been attended during his illneſs by the Viceroy's (the Marquis de Fogliani) ſurgeon, a ſuſpicion aroſe among the rioters, that the Viceroy wiſhed his death; whereupon they proceeded, to the number of about thirty thouſand, to the Viceroy's palace, where the Prince Piſtra Perſia, ſon of the Prince Butera, a young Sicilian Nobleman, about twenty years of age, happened to be with the Viceroy. This young Nobleman ſeeing them enter the apartment, reſolutely [illegible] they would have? and upon being [illegible] The life of the Viceroy and [illegible] proceeded to acts of violence [illegible] arms round the Viceroy, and in[illegible] demanded, in the name of his [illegible] they ſhould forbear, ſaying, Spare [illegible] of this innocent old man, or firſt [illegible] me. This ſpirited conduct checked their fury, and they agreed to ſpare the Viceroy's life on his account, but inſiſted that he ſhould inſtantly quit the Kingdom; upon which the Prince attended the Viceroy to the water ſide, where a Genoeſe veſſel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizer's goods, furniture, plate, &c. were thrown into the fire, and the rioters having detected one of their number ſecreting ſome of the effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life loſt during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the Archbiſhop for their Viceroy.

Hamburgh, Oct. 1. Letters from Peterſburgh, mention the ſetting out of a ſquadron of four ſhips of the line, and two frigates, under the Rear Admiral Creegh, which are to reinforce the fleet in the Archipelago. Theſe letters add, that Count Alexis Orlow is to return to Ruſſia; that Admiral Spiritow has aſked to be recalled; and that that fleet will have another commander in chief, furniſhed with new inſtructions, regarding the preſent ſtate of affairs in the Mediterranean.

Conſtantinople, October 3. Three hundred Aſiatic horſemen having croſſed the canal near this city, who came from the Grand Vizir's army, it was given out that the troops were ſucceſſively abandoning the army, and that the Janiſſaries had revolted, and were on their march hither to demand the pay that was due to them, but that they had been ſtopped by the Kapigilas Kiayaſſi, who had diſtributed great ſums of money among them. The whole of the above, however, on enquiry, was found to be entirely groundleſs; on the contrary the greateſt tranquility reigns in the army, and the above horſemen appeared to be volunteers, who had left the camp on account of the want of forage.

Oct. 5. Our advices from Baſſora and Bagdad, in the Perſian Gulf, are very alarming, three hundred thouſand perſons having actually died in thoſe places of the plague.

October 8. Oſman Effendi, formerly Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the congreſs of Fockzani, to treat of a peace with the Ruſſians, ſpeaking to a foreign Miniſter lately ſaid, "We owe the ſame obligation now to the Ruſſians, that the Ruſſians in the reign of Charles XII. owed to the Swedes, which is, after their having in ſeveral engagements conquered our troops, they have at length taught our troops to conquer them."

October 9. According to ſeveral letters which arrived here by yeſterday's poſt, the Generals Soltikow and Suwarrow, who had paſſed the Danube, have repaſſed that river, after having gained ſome advantages over the Turks. Theſe letters, which do not contain any particulars relative to the expedition of General Soltikow, give an account that General Suwarrow hath entirely defeated a body of 11,000 Turks, taken two Baſhaws priſoners, and carried off many trophies.

Madrid, October 11. General O'Reilly, who came hither this morning, has kiſſed the King's hand on being appointed Governor of Madrid, in the room of Don Franciſco Rubio.

Munich, Oct. 17. A ſevere edict has juſt been publiſhed againſt duels, which are ſtrictly prohibited under pain of death; and this is extended to ſeconds, and other aſſiſtants.

Hague, Oct. 17. Letters of good authority aſſure, that the concluſion of a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte, will take place ſooner than is imagined; and that it will not be long before tranquility is reeſtabliſhed in Poland. A report even prevails, that the preliminary articles between the two belligerent powers, are already ſigned.

October 24. Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Ruſſia, has received the following letter from Count Romanzoff:

"The Seraſkier Numan Pacha, having [illegible] of his corps a[illegible] [illegible]-Kalaradgi, [illegible] reinforcement [illegible] Caraſcow t[illegible] [illegible] men, mo[illegible] [illegible] ſeize [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] hundred.

[illegible] confidently [illegible] sent over a [illegible] assistance in the [illegible] conduct in sei-

[illegible] before it [illegible] of Ger- [illegible] and par- [illegible] xsburg has [illegible] inform him, that as [illegible] would be of service to religion [illegible] m, he hoped his Holiness would reconsider the matter, and permit the order to continue.

A vessel arrived from the coast of Africa brings advice that the Bey of Tripoly died the 12th ult. and that his son Sady Aly Bey had been elected in his room.

The Lords of the Treasury have desired the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the verdict given in favour of Mr. Fabrigas, against General Mostyn, Governor of Minorca. Three thousand pounds is a larger sum than government can conveniently part with at this juncture, and therefore they are endeavouring, if possible, to evade the payment, by moving for a new trial. This is the most important cause, as appears by the trial just published, that ever came before an English jury, even more so than the suppression of general warrants.—Mr. Fabrigas, a considerable merchant in the Island of Minorca, is taken by a military force from his own house, confined several days in a dungeon, appropriated to the use of condemned prisoners, and a centinel placed before the prison, to prevent his wife and children administering to his necessities, or coming within 30 yards of the grate—After he had experienced all the miseries of this situation, he was hurried on board a ship between three and four o'clock in the morning, and banished to Carthagena for twelve months without the least proof of guilt, or even the form of a trial. He made his escape from thence, and by the assistance of a nobleman, who is an ornament to this country, brought his cause before that palladium of liberty, an English jury; a tribunal which arbitrary men will ever dread; they have expressed their abhorrence of such acts of cruelty, by finding a verdict for Mr. Fabrigas with three thousand pounds damages. Serjeant Glynn, who was Counsel for the plaintif in this cause, made a reply to the defence set up by the General, in which he distinguished himself more as an able lawyer, and a friend to liberty, than in any of the causes in behalf of his friend Mr. Wilkes.

Nov. 1. Yesterday Morning at half past four o'clock, died at his house on St. Peter's Hill, in the 62d year of his age, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Father of this city, and one of its representatives in parliament, Alderman of Bridge Ward, President of Christ's Hospital, and the hon. Artillery Company, and Colonel of the Blue Regiment of City Militia. He served the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1748, and was the youngest Alderman that ever was elected to that office. His death was occasioned by breaking a blood vessel, which originated from the exercise of hunting, of which he partook a few days before he left Warwickshire.

November 2. It is said, that Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. has died worth 200.000l. and that he has left very considerable legacies to charitable uses, besides considerable sums to the poor relations of his friend, who died a few years ago, and left Sir Robert the greatest part of his fortune.

M. O'Kelly, the *Irish* candidate for Worcester, has, as the friends tells us, no less than *four hundred* voters out of *two hundred and thirty* freemen resident in London. His men in buckram at Worcester, are *so numerous*, that it is generally thought *he will not stand a pole.*

Extract of a letter from Worcester, Oct. 30.

"Our election here is warmly contested, but it is now thought that Mr. Ross will finally prevail, as the gentlemen of the Corporation, who have always hitherto proved victorious, have most eagerly engaged in his cause. Many gentlemen, also, in several parts of the country, begin to interest themselves in support of a family so well known in the neighbouring counties."

Extract of another letter from Worcester.

"The contest between Mr. Ross and Mr. Kelly, to represent this city in parliament, is carried on with such vigour, that [illegible] cost less than ten thousand pounds [illegible] side. Both parties are in high spi- [illegible] which makes sure of success. I am [illegible] only neuter in the town— [illegible] in general, and many res- [illegible] in town and country, es- [illegible]; the Quakers, &c. support [illegible] The first party have hitherto [illegible] but the votes can only decide [illegible] victorious."

[illegible] vice was received from Paris [illegible] Esq. Member [illegible] Essex, and nephew to the [illegible] Huske.

6. A private letter from Na- [illegible] us, that the King of the two Sicilies has ordered, that all insolvent debtors, after fifty days confinement, shall have an allowance sufficient to support them, from their creditors, or be discharged immediately from prison; and has also suppressed the exorbitant fees of gaolers.

They write from Berlin, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, is now negotiating there between the King of Prussia, and the States General.

We have received advices from the Hague, that the Prussian manner of exercise is going to be introduced among the Dutch troops; for which purpose several Prussian officers are daily expected in Holland.

By a messenger arrived from Hamburgh, we are informed, that a design was formed by the King of Prussia, to fix the Queen Dowager upon the throne of Denmark, and that it was dangerous to appear after dark in the streets of Copenhagen.

Some extraordinary proceedings in the war department, has occasioned great murmering among the general officers; the consequences of which, it is expected, will be the appointment of a commander in chief, and the dismission of the present secretary.

It is said, the salaries of the vacant important offices, are appropriated to the support of the Queen of Denmark, and regularly transmitted to her at Zell.

It is very certain, that the silver coinage will soon be called in; and the method in which it is proposed to be done, will not be less embarrassing to the public, than that in which the bad gold was suppressed. All the great companies are getting rid of what they have by them.

A gentleman just arrived from Norwich says, that the greatest numbers of manufacturers are out of employment that have been known for some years; it is in some measure attributed to the difficulties with which trade labours under, as almost a total stop has been put to that with the port of Dantzig.

On Saturday Mr Serjeant Davy, moved the Court of King's Bench, in the cause of Lee against Lieutenant General Ganfell, on the part of the defendant, for a rule for the plaintiff to shew cause, why the General should not be discharged out of custody, on account of the illegality of the arrest, when the court were pleased to grant the rule.

A few days ago, was dug up in the garden of Mr. John Hooker, of Fordwich, in Kent, a root of Potatoes, which produced 147, all sizeable potatoes; and besides, there were left remaining a handful of small ones. The plant, when sown, was only half a potatoe.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, October 9.

"The following is an authentic and circumstantial account of the victory gained by the Russians over the Turks on the other side the Danube on the 14th ult. near Hirzova. Seraskier Niman Bassa, whose troops were defeated by the late General Weisman, near Budziack, had, after that battle reinforced his corps, by taking most of the men from the garrison of Silistria, so that he had under his command ten thousand well disciplined foot, several regiments of horse, and a sufficient train of artilery. He no sooner discovered General Unghar to have passed the Danube, and encamped near Hirzova, but he marched to attack him. To facilitate these operations, he ordered the Bassa Dgiafer, who encamped near Karsow with eight thousand men, to march and attack the castle of Hirzova, and while the Russians were putting themselves in a state of defence, it was so planned, that Dgiafer Bassa should fall upon them, and after fighting some time, they were to make a sham retreat, and so inclose the Russians between two fires. After the attack the Russian General saw through this design, which was chiefly managed by Frenchmen, and he therefore prepared to meet them in a proper manner: He kept his troops in a firm posture, and gave notice of his apprehensions to General Suwarow, who with some troops, was on a small Island in the Danube, very nigh to him, and who was ready to assist when called for, in less than two hours time. Bassa Niman thought it was high time to attack the Russians, as judging they had a favourable opportunity to put their plan in execution, as they were busy in defending the garrison. For this purpose Bassa Arnaut was sent, by Bassa Niman, to attack the fore posts of General Unghar, and so put the Russians in confusion. But this scheme of the Turks was entirely frustrated by the great skill in warlike affairs of which General Unghar is possessed; for when he saw them coming to attack him, he ordered three regiments to make a sham defence against the Bassa, to keep him busy till he could have succours from General Suwarow; this was happily effected, and before Niman arrived with his whole force, General Suwarow arrived, and most valiantly attacked the army of Niman from behind, and General Unghar in the front. The enemy were caught in their own net, being between two fires, and after a brisk onset on both sides, the Turks were put into the greatest confusion, and in less than an hour, upwards of two thousand Turks were slain, and five hundred wounded. The enemy finding themselves so badly situated, betook themselves to flight, with the greatest precipitation. The Russians took three hundred prisoners, among whom were three Bassas; they likewise made themselves masters of all their amunition, equipage, and artillery, and they were not returned from pursuing them when the courier came away, so that a more particular and circumstantial account of this victory is hourly expected.

This courier adds, that General Romanzow, as soon as he was acquainted with this victory, dispatched General Potemkin with twenty thousand men to pass the Danube, and to join the Generals on the other side of the River; and it is expected that General Romanzow himself will pass the Danube, and make another attempt on Silistria.

"The report of the peace being concluded is quite subsided, and it seems that an entire stop to these proceedings has taken place, occasioned by an event most advantageous to the Russians, which is, that all the Asiatic troops in the Turkish grand army received immediate orders to turn back and go home, by which the Turkish grand army is rendered defenceless, and hardly able to withstand the Russians, so that we expect very soon to hear more from that quarter."

* *

CHARLESTOWN, (South Carolina) December 6.

LAST Wednesday evening came in over the bar, and the next morning anchored before the town, the ship London, Alexander Curling Master, from London; with no less than two hundred and fifty seven chests of tea on board, which were shipped by the East India Company in London, and consigned to Roger Smith, Esq. and Messieurs Leger and Greenwood, merchants here, to be by them received and disposed of in this province, after the payment of a duty of three pence sterling a pound, imposed in the year 1767, by the very same act of parliament of Great Britain, which also laid the (since repealed) duties on paper, paints and glass, for the express purpose of raising a Revenue in America, without our consent; and which duty on tea was, by the ministry, expresly declared to be retained, not for the sake of the revenue it might produce, but merely to establish a precedent, to confirm the power assumed by the same parliament, in the declaratory act, to pass laws binding upon the Colonies, in all cases whatsoever; which, if admitted in America, will be acknowledging an equal power, to raise hearth-money on, and to tax the colonists for even the light of Heaven, and render representatives of their choice merely nominal.

So great a quantity of tea arriving at once, under such circumstances, justly gave an universal alarm: For, though the importations of a few chests, from time to time, in the several London ships had been overlooked (not being suspected) those who thought it would be criminal, tamely to give up any of our essential rights as British subjects, and involve our posterity in a state little better than slavery, began to look about them, and to think it high time to contend, legally, and to dispute the assumed power.

In these circumstances, hand bills were distributed on Thurday, and advertisements stuck up at all the usual and most public places, inviting all the inhabitants, without exception, particularly the landholders, to assemble in the Great Hall over the Exchange, at three o'clock on Friday afternoon, as well with a view to prevent any rash or violent proceedings, as to take the sense of the people so collected, what would be absolutely necessary to be done, in the present case,

The inhabitants accordingly met on Friday, and a very worthy and honourable gentleman, having been unanimously requested to take the chair, was placed therein.

After some time spent in calm deliberation, it appeared, to be the sense of the people, that the gentlemen in trade should be requested to enter immediately into a written agreement, not to import any more teas that would pay duties, laid for the unconstitutional purpose of raising a revenue upon us, without our own consent; which sense being declared by Mr. Chairman, the form of a proper agreement was called for, approved of, and signed, by several of the gentlemen present, and runs in the following express words, viz.

WE *the underwritten, do hereby agree, not to import, either directly or indirectly, any teas that will pay the present duty, laid by an act of the British parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America.*

It was next proposed and agreed to, that the gentlemen to whom the East India company's tea had been consigned, should be desired to attend; and that Mr. Chairman should acquaint them, that *the receiving the said tea, subject to a duty which they apprehend to be unconstitutionally laid, would be exceedingly disagreeable to their fellow citizens, and the body of the inhabitants of this province*; and that, therefore, it was requested, they would not accept the said commission, but return the tea, to the proprietors thereof, in the same bottom that brought it,

Mr. Smith, and Messieurs Leger, and Greenwood, accordingly attended; and Mr. Chairman having delivered what he had in charge, those gentlemen severally shewed the regard they had for their country, by declining to receive the tea, as the people had requested; and Mr. Smith added, to his lasting honour, that *he had determined some weeks before it arrived, not to have any concern in a business, which his Countrymen conceived to have so fatal a tendency.* This was followed by repeated thanks, and loud shouts of applause.

Captain Curling apprehending himself involved in some difficulties, by this determination, then desired to be informed, how he should extricate himself from them. He was answered, "*By keeping all the tea on board his vessel, and returning with it to England.*"

A committee was then appointed, to wait the next day, upon such gentlemen in trade, and other importers, as were not present, with the agreement already signed by several, not to import any more teas, subject to the aforesaid duty, in order that they might add their names: and the committee were, Captain Gadsden, Colonel Pinckney, Thomas Ferguson, Charles Cotesworth, Pinckney, Esqrs. and Mr Daniel Cannon. Then the meeting was dissolved, after unfeigned thanks had been returned to the Chairman, &c.

On Saturday the said committee diligently and faithfully performed what was requested of them: And we have the pleasure to inform the public, that upwards of fifty respectable names were that day subscribed to the agreement. Some gentlemen were absent, others desired a little time to consider of the matter; they will both have an opportunity to subscribe their names as soon as it is determined in whose hands the agreement shall be lodged.

In the mean time, the principal planters, and landholders, have thought it proper to enter into another agreement, which is signing very fast, and we are told, runs in these words, viz.

"WE the undersigned, inhabitants of this province, being now fully convinced, that we have vainly flattered ourselves, with hopes of the repeal of an act of parliament of Great Britain, passed in the year 1767, imposing a duty on teas imported from thence, for the purpose of raising a revenue upon us, in America, without our consent, Do hereby solemnly promise and agree, each for him, or herself, that we will not, either directly or indirectly import, buy or sell, or any way encourage or countenance the importation, buying or selling any tea, that will pay the aforesaid duty: And that we will not purchase any goods, of any person, or persons whatsoever, that shall hereafter import, buy or sell any such teas: And this we do, because we conceive, that the payment of such duties, will be acknowledging a power which the British parliament hath assumed, and which we deny them to have under our excellent constitution," "to tax us against our consent."

The establishing a tea warehouse in America, by the India Company, 'tis said, is intended to pave the way for introducing large factories for other goods, at all the principal ports, and then to bring in an honourable board of excise.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

About 1 o'Clock last Thursday Morning, the House of the Hon. George D. Ludlow, Esq; third Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province, at Hempstead, took fire and was burnt to the Ground with almost every Thing therein, providentially no Lives were lost.

Mr. Ludlow had been in New York the Day before, and was scarce three Hours at home before his House was all in Flames.—The Fire is supposed originated by Means of some Sparks that found their Way thro' the Crack of an old Chimney, and communicated to the Wooden Work of one of the Rooms above.

The Loss Mr. Ludlow sustains by this Accident, cannot be less than £.3000; for besides the Loss of his Furniture, Plate, &c. a Library worth £.1200, is entirely consumed.

The Eagle Transport, with a Company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under the Command of Capt. Johnston, from this Port, for Pensacola, is put into Jamaica.

The Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, a full Ship, and with many Passengers, sailed from Portsmouth for this Place the second of November, and may be hourly expected.

About three Years ago, Mr. Joseph Tomkins, of Newark Mountains, in toddering his Cattle; lost a Knife he had in his Hand among the Hay, which he searched for, but in vain, and this Fall having Occasion to kill one of his Cows, found the same Knife in her Body: It had got through her Paunch, and stuck fast in her Brisket, and the Flesh had grown over Part of it. However strange this Account may appear to the Public, the Authenticity of it need not be in the least doubted.

A writer in the Boston Gazette observes, that the people, tho' unanimously determin'd that the East India Company's Tea should not be sold nor landed, nor remain in harbour long enough to be liable (according to an act of the British parliament) to the payment of the duty imposed by that parliament, for the purpose of raising a Revenue in America. Yet tho' the people were thus determined, They took every possible measure in their power, to get rid of the tea with as little danger as possible to the property of the owners, and others concerned, and therefore took all the necessary, and most effectual measures for sending it back; but thro' the practices of the Governor, the Collector, and the owner of the ship, to baffle their designs, and detain the tea till it should be liable to the payment of the duty, the people, deprived of any other way to get rid of it, were obliged to destroy it, in their own defence; so that all the damage the owners, &c. sustain by its destruction, is wholly chargeable upon the Governor, Collector, owner, &c.

The Proprietors of the Susquahanna Patent, for lands adjoining to, and claimed by the Proprietors of, Pennsylvania, having, we hear, had the opinion of some of the most eminent Counsel in England, clearly in Favour of their Right, the Government of Connecticut have now undertaken to defend it; and have sent an eminent Gentleman of the Law, who is now at Philadelphia on the Business: We hear the Governor of Pennsylvania, is desirous to make it a Government Affair, but that the Assembly considering the Matter only as a private Dispute between the Patentees, are not inclined to interpose. We hear that the Connecticut Patentees have offered to decide the Right by a Trial in any of the Courts in the Colonies, not interested in the Dispute, or in Westminster Hall.

The Representatives of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, met, in Assembly, on the 23d of October, appointed a Committee, to correspond with the Committees appointed by the Colonies of Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts Bay, &c. to acknowledge the Receipt of their Letters, &c. to thank them for their Intelligence, and Conduct, to approve and concur in their Measures for the Preservation of their common Rights and Liberties, "*Which appear to be systematically invaded by the Parliament of Great Britain.*"

The Committee consists of five Persons, viz. Cæsar Rodney, (*Speaker*) George Read, Thomas M'Kean, John M'Kinly, and Tho. Robinson, Esquires, any three of whom are to be a *Quorum, whose Business it shall be to obtain the most early and authentic Intelligence of all such Acts and Resolutions, of the British Parliament, or Proceedings of Administration, as may relate to, or affect the British Colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a Correspondence, with our Sister Colonies respecting these important Considerations; and to lay the Result, from Time to Time, before the House.*

They are instructed, particularly, *without Delay, to inform themselves of the Principles and Authority by which was constituted a Court of Admiralty held in Rhode Island, said to be vested with Powers to transport Persons, accused of Offences committed in America, to Places beyond the Seas, to be tried, &c.*

We hear from Rahway, in New Jersey, that on Christmas Night the 25th Instant, two sons of Mr. Smith, of that Place, one about 20, the other about 14 Years of Age, who went to bed in good Health, in a back Room where they usually lay, were the next Morning both found dead in their Bed, without the least Appearance of any Hurt received. It is supposed, that they were [illegible] from Coals of Fire, by which the Room was filled, and they were suffocated. [illegible] last, the Members of St. JOHN's LODGE, celebrated the Anniversary Festival of their Patron Saint, at Brother Hull's. They were honoured with the Company of the most Worshipful and Worshipful the D. G. Master, Grand Wardens, several other Officers of the Grand Lodge, and many other respectable visiting Brethren. The Day and Evening were spent with that social Joy, Harmony, and Order, by which the Fraternity are so eminently distinguished.

The Ships Samson, Capt. Couper, for London; and Ellen, Capt. Clark, for Bristol, are expected to sail this Day. In the Samson, Capt. Ellis, Lieut. Nicolls, of the Navy, and Mr. Graves; and in the Ellen, Mr. John Vardill, M. A. Tutor of Languages in King's College, in this City, go Passengers.

Neither the Eastern nor Western Posts yet come in.

Saturday Night last we had a very high Tide, attended by a heavy Gale at S. E. which has done some Damage to the Wharfs; and a Sloop that arrived from Coracoa, the Evening before, Leycraft, Master, sunk near Peck's-Slip, by Means of her Stern Fast giving Way.

Last Night a little before 11 o'Clock, a terrible Fire was discovered bursting out of the Governor's House in Fort George: Before the Town, or even the Family were alarmed, the Flames had risen to so great a Height, that it was impossible to save the House; and with Difficulty the Lives of the distressed Inhabitants were preserved. They were it seems all in Bed, and the Governor himself, with his Lady and Daughter, had Time to put on very few of their Clothes, before they were obliged to quit the House; so that it is not probable that the Papers, Books, Plate, Furniture, or any of the valuable Goods, &c. it contain'd, were sav'd: But providentially no Lives were lost.——The Flames spread with such Rapidity, that very soon after they were discovered, they universally filled the House in every Part, but appeared to rage most furiously on the Side next the Town, on which they were directly driven by a fresh Northwest Wind, which, together with the Ramparts, which kept the Engines at too great a Distance, prevented the Water from reaching the House on that Side; therefore all that could be done was, to preserve the adjacent and other Houses in the City, on which a fiery Shower of Flakes from the burning Shingles, &c. incessantly fell; but the Houses being covered with Snow, was a great Means of their Preservation; and on Col. Morris's House, which was most exposed, and where the Heat melted the Snow, several Engines were kept playing, which extinguished the Fire that fell on the House, before it had Time to kindle, and thereby happily prevented a general Conflagration, of which there was the most imminent Danger. The Confusion occasioned by this melancholy Event, and the Shortness of the Time since, hinders us from the Knowledge of the Cause of it, and many of the Circumstances that attended it. Every Countenance strongly expressed the deepest Concern for the Distress of the Persons principally affected by the Accident.

We have only Time to assure our Customers, that by Express just arrived from Philadelphia, we have authentic Intelligence, that the Tea Ship expected there, arrived on Saturday last, and on Sunday was sent back, with all the other Goods on board, for London. The Committee went to see her down to Reedy Island.

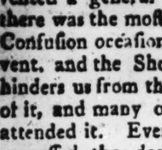
[The melancholy Accident of last Night, and Advices just received from Philadelphia, oblige us to take out and defer, St. Matthew Hale's New Year Gift, till our next.

Boston Post brings nothing later than we have had.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Vine, Zebulon Waterman, North Carolina; Dolphin, J. Colvin, ditto; Schooner Polly, J. Lamb, ditto; Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, Philadelphia; Fortune, T. P. Williams, and Marsden, P. Waller, Hispaniola; Rising Sun, A. Dorling, Georgia; Success, E. Matheway, Rhode Island; Brig Mariamne, J. Brun, London; Ship Renown, J. Steel, Newcastle. Outward, Ship Countess of Donegal, A. Reed, Cork and Dublin; Needham W. Chevers, Newry; Snow James and Mary J. Moore, Belfast; Brig Newark, A. Campbell, Dominica; Sloop Phenix, E. Tilly, Antigua; New York Packet, Jesse Hunt, S. Carolina; Cleared, Ship Samson, H. Couper; London; Sloop Defiance, J. Tillinghast, Rhode Island; Charlotte, G. M'Avoy, St. Martins; Charles, C. Cheney; St. Eustatia; Ceres, S. Smallcom, Piscataqua; Esther, W. Lowndes, St. Croix; Betsey, W. Ritchie, St. Augustine; Brig Jersey Packet, T. Davidson, Pensacola; Black Prince, J. Campbell, Africa; Schooner Whaler and Company, S. Worth, Whaling; Ranger, J. Worth, Whaling.

FOR DUBLIN,



The BRIGAN. BADGER, ALLEN WILSON, COMMANDER; a fine large Boat Vessel, will sail with all Expedition; a good Part of her Cargo being ready to go on Board: For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN WOODWARD, or the Master on Board. 17, 29

THE Corporation of the City of [illegible] having gone in Want of twenty-[illegible] upon the [illegible] and Difficulties [illegible] will take [illegible] and [illegible] the City Treasury, [illegible] for [illegible] Lots [illegible] with Leases of the said [illegible] Thursday the Seventh Day of January next, at Eight o'Clock in the Forenoon, Precisely and Effectual, for [illegible] they are to the Crier, for the Term of one Year.

By Order of the Common Council,

Dec. 23, 1773. AUG. P. COURTLANDT, Cl.

SAMUEL LOUDON'S

Circulating Libr[illegible]

Will be opened the 1st Day of [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS [illegible]

And taken in at [illegible] half to be paid at Subscribing, [illegible] to pay by the week or year [illegible] which, with rules for reading, will be affixt to the catalogue, which is [illegible] will be ready to be delivered to other readers next month.

The design is for an [illegible] very respectable [illegible] be conducted with [illegible] in providing books both instructive [illegible] ing, and written by authors of the [illegible] reputation. It is hoped that all [illegible] the undertaking, will do their utmost [illegible] it, and without doubt [illegible] as every [illegible] it's existence and prosperity, depends on the [illegible] ragement it meets with, by enabling the [illegible] to provide and keep in order, a sufficient assortment of valuable books.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY

SAMUEL LOUDON,

THE RELIGIOUS TRADER,

Price 2/6.

"Tis a book admirably fitted, by its proper representation of the trader's duties, and the close and warm enforcement of them upon the conscience, to do excellent service, under the blessing of God, to the shop and to the world."——"The following sheets contain a rich treasure of wholsome instruction, such as every trader should write upon his heart, and practice in his shop and family." Recommendatory preface, by the Revd. J. Watts, D.D.

IMPORTED by the SAMSON,

And other late arrivals,

A parcel of Pictures, Prints and Maps,

Among which are, dissected maps of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, &c. Drawing books, Family Bibles, Macknight's Harmony of the four Gospels; Shuckford's Connection, Beattie on Truth, Hervey's Works; Henry on the Bible, Henry's select Works, Poole's Annotations on the Bible; a great variety of Divinity and History Books, writing paper, sealing wax, wafers, gold scales, &c. &c. 17 20

LOTS

Fronting Great George-Street,

To be Let, on Long Leases;

Inquire of the Printer. 17, 29.

By order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on the application of Henry Cruger, Jun. one of the creditors of Gilbert Forbes, of the City of New-York; he the said chief Justice, did, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the Province of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," direct the whole estate of the said Gilbert Forbes, real and personal, to be seized, and that unless he does discharge his debts within three months next after this public notice given; all his estate, real and personal, which shall be so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated 23d December, 1773.

To all Persons interested in the Lands hereafter mentioned.

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's-Island, the 16th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King Charles the second, annoq domini, 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the main, contained in three necks, of which the eastermost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the main, and the westermost with the gravelly or stony brook or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Sell's purchase, having to the south, the sound, and running northward from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, gent. in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved, both at several courts of sessions, as also at the general court of assizes; for a confirmation therefore unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs, and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esq; afterwards became seised in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the eastermost of the said three necks granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the third, by letters patent, under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the twenty-first day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, anno domini 1702, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns for ever, All his right and title of, in and to such lands as he was entitled to, in the said east neck; of which said confirmation the said lands are declared to be a tract of land in the county [illegible] beginning at a marked tree by [illegible] of the eastermost side of the [illegible] Mamaroneck town ship, [illegible] the country road, and so run [illegible] head thereof; and thence on a north line, until it intersects [illegible] the said marked tree are completed [illegible] marked tree on a gentle stick [illegible] the west [illegible] of the said [illegible] ds of the [illegible] terminate, being [illegible] miles from [illegible] course [illegible] of the [illegible] said land [illegible] of the [illegible] neck [illegible] a creek [illegible] led, and [illegible] lived upon, and [illegible] a line extended two [illegible] said road, bounded with other [illegible] ther laid out or not laid out, [illegible] by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east, and by the brook aforesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherways the said lands may be bounded or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck commonly called the east neck, whether laid out, or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

AND WHEREAS the said Caleb Heathcote died seized, of a certain tract of land in Harrison's purchase, in the said county of West-Chester, now in the possession of Cornelius Cuyp, which said tract of land last mentioned, begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chesnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree, also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddon's, to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a blank oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney, to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence southwesterly along said Haviland's lands to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of beginning, containing 267 acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty three rods. AND WHEREAS we the subscribers, are part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his descendants since his death, and are inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 9th day of January, 1760. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto." And also to continue one other act, entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December, 1768. We do therefore hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleecker, of New-Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of West-Chester, Esquires, (persons not interested in the said lands) are appointed Commissioners for the partition thereof, pursuant to the acts aforesaid; and that they the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the [illegible] day of April next, at the house of James [illegible] New-Rochelle, in the county of West-Chester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the same lands. And all persons interested in the said lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purposes above mentioned. Given under our hands, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1773.

HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON,
JOHN BURNETT,
ANN BURNETT,
BOWES REED,
MARGARET REED.

17, 29.

By DESIRE,

On TUESDAY

The 4th of JANUARY, 1774,

FOR THAT NIGHT ONLY,

WILL BE A

CONCERT AND BALL,

At Mr. HULL's ROOM.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. ZEDTWITZ, and Mr. HULETT, Price 5s.

The CONCERT to begin at SIX o'Clock.

…IS CORNER.

…Lines were written some years ago, …a Lady [illegible] …IN, as a NEW-

O…

Which …
The truth …
The cul…
And dow…
To us, …
And help …
'Till it has …
Where …

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